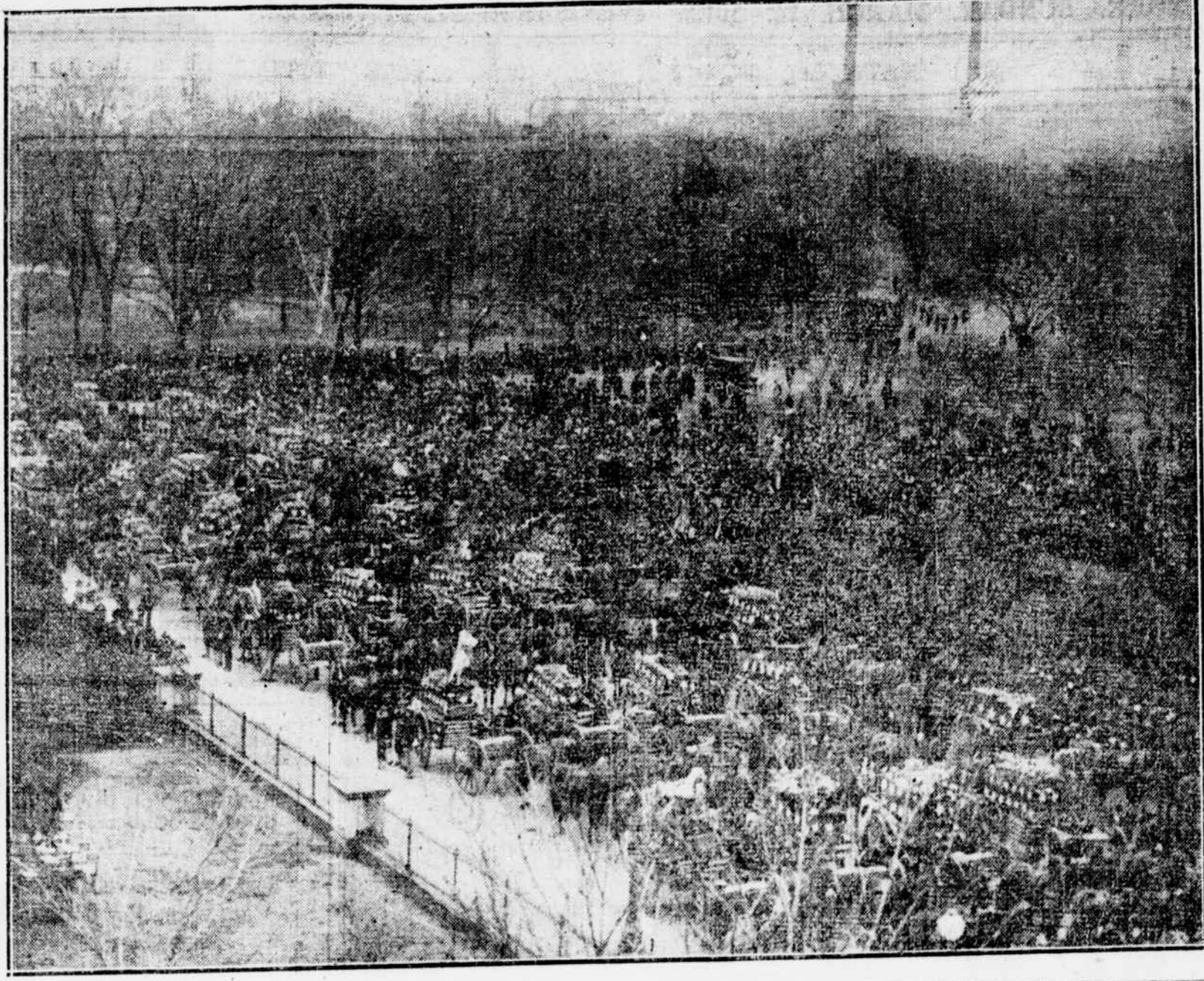


THE DEAD OF THE MAINE REACH HOME AT LAST.

Coffins containing bodies of sailors rescued from the wreck in Havana Harbor, on gun carriages covered with the Stars and Stripes, in the Arlington National Cemetery.

(Copyright, 1912, American Press Association.)



THE MAINE. Its iron shank bore a plate inscribed:

MAINE DEAD LAID TO REST

Continued from first page.

by a representative part (or class) of the people. It is dangerous work for any man to try to improve on Lincoln's doctrine of popular sovereignty and popular rights. In the next place, even the ruling classes in a despotism always publicly state that their government is for the people. The point of difference between the believers in genuine democracy and genuine popular rule, and those who openly or secretly disbelieve in such genuine popular rule and believe in government by minorities, comes in connection with Lincoln's third proposition, that the government should be by the people.

Those who believe in government or rule by a part of the people, by a minority of the people, by a privileged class or caste, over the rest of the people, have always insisted under every form of minority government, from aristocracy to plutocracy, that they were really representing the people, and that they knew how to govern them. But the people and how to govern them, great deal better than the people did themselves. It is in this point that we follow Abraham Lincoln, and take direct issue with the President. In actual practice the President's theory of government, by a representative part of the people, means simply the government of the people by the bosses of politics and big business, a combination of political and financial interests. This is what government of Americans by a representative part or class of Americans in actual practice means. Thanks to the very success of the President's theory, the representatives of political and financial privilege, and even, I am sorry to say, a portion of judicial officers, we have in actual practice had this kind of government which the President himself will not admit. It is not a satisfactory experiment. In actual practice, such a so-called representative government, if it is to be representative and will always represent nothing but privilege.

Attacks Taft Adherents.

The chief present adherents of the President, gentlemen like Senator Penrose, Senator Gallinger, Mr. Barnes, Mr. McKim, Mr. Taft and their associates, are precisely the men who under the President's theory would be, as they to a certain degree already are, the "representative part" of the people which governs the rest of the people, and which does not really represent them at all, but manages them. In short, in its actual workings the President's scheme would be a government of the people, for the people, by the people, and it would make little difference to the people whether the bosses acted through themselves or through their representatives, be they political and financial bosses, or judges and judges' associates. As against this theory of government we adhere to the theory that this is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. We hold that the American people have the right to govern themselves, to rule themselves, and that they choose their representatives not to rule over them but to manage the public business in the best possible fashion for them, according to the general lines which they, the people, lay down. In other words, whereas the President believes that a part of the people are to govern the rest, we hold that all the people are to govern themselves by choosing some of their number, not to govern them in the sense of ruling them, but to manage their government for them as they themselves direct.

This is not a difference of words. This is a fundamental difference, which explains why so many matters the Progressives do not feel that the President, however good his intentions, can properly represent them or carry out progressive ideas the kind of loyalty which results in the translation of words into action. The fundamental difference is shown by the President's selection of Lincoln's birthday as an occasion for criticizing him according to newspaper reports of the man before the dollar. This criticism was made in Boston, on April 6, 1863, wrote to the Jefferson dinner committee, "hold the liberty of one man to be absolutely nothing when in conflict with the rights of a nation." The man who, on the contrary, ask for both, for the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict, the man before the dollar. Was Lincoln a demagogue?

Private Property Not in Danger.

In this country conflicts between human rights and the rights of privilege, masquerading as property rights, are occurring at the present time. In these conflicts we put the man above the dollar, and we are untroubled by the position of those who, as we think, unwisely sneer at us for taking such a position. We hear much talk of the danger to the rights of property, meaning thereby the confiscation of property for public use. As a matter of fact, there is no danger of such confiscation; the danger is precisely the opposite. The danger is the appropriation of public property to private use, with the consequence of the tax or unlawful trust, which the people elect to protect their interest—the "trustees" being that "representative part" of the people whom the President says should govern the rest of the people. State made titles to public property, which the ignorant and corrupt acquiescence of the trustees in question, are made the instruments by which real man-made property is taken from those who should have it, so that a few of the people may be permitted to use for their exclusive benefit property which of right should be used for the benefit of all. We Progressives have seen the wrong in this and have pledged ourselves to its undoing, and we are not to be moved from our purpose, which is to secure for the use of the plain people the things which are theirs.

Reiterates Doctrine of Recall.

Colonel Roosevelt reiterated his well known arguments as to the right of the people to recall decisions of state courts, declaring that in no other English speaking country, nor in France or Germany, did judges possess such power as in the American state courts. He said:

It is idle folly to say that this is an attack on our constitutional system. On the

contrary, it is a proposal to save our constitutional system by making it complete. This country will not remain attached to the government and the laws unless they are taken into the confidence of the men to whom they have delegated the management of the government, and unless they know that they themselves ultimately decide how they themselves are to be governed.

Remember always that I am not speaking of ordinary cases of justice between man and man. I am speaking only of the powers that within the last century have been bestowed on men who are actually hijacking the government, and unless they know that they themselves ultimately decide how they themselves are to be governed.

I am not dealing with mere theory. I ask you to test the worth of what I say by examining what has actually happened just across your border in the State of New Hampshire. In that state we formerly saw the practical application of the President's theory of the government of the people by a part of the people; and at this moment Senator Gallinger is leading the movement to reintroduce the system in New Hampshire. In actual practice it was and is the government of the people by a part of the people, the people which consisted of Senator Gallinger and his machine, that is, of political and financial privilege. But at present the State of New Hampshire is being governed by the government of the people themselves, under the last two years has been the leading exponent to be found in the entire Northeast in the battle for the cause of social and industrial reform, and the most dangerous government achieved through the genuine rule of the people.

Now I ask you to contrast for yourselves the actual workings of the two theories in New Hampshire. Under Governor Bass, the real rule of the people, property has been scrupulously protected, but privilege has been dethroned and human rights have been treated as of prime consideration.

Has this interfered in any way with the independence of the courts? About whom our opponents profess to be so anxious? Not one bit. On the contrary, under the real rule of the people, the people's property has been scrupulously protected, but privilege has been dethroned and human rights have been treated as of prime consideration.

When I summoned the Governors of the states to the Conservation Congress at Washington I hoped to begin a movement that would go on steadily in the nation.

Would Revive Country Life Idea.

Asserting that the movement for country life betterment, "begun over four years ago," had been practically abandoned, Colonel Roosevelt appealed for "an increase in the productive and distributive efficiency of our farmers," saying:

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Up the Hudson!

Navigation Is Open

Make your trip between New York and Albany and Troy a restful recreation. Take one of the magnificent steamers of the

Hudson Navigation Company
(NIGHT LINES)

and enjoy the first class service of the great dining saloons; watch the search-lights play on the historic hills of the Hudson; rest in the comfortable lounging and smoking rooms and then sleep in a cozy stateroom.

The boats leave Pier 32, North River, daily (including Sundays), at 6 p. m., arriving in Albany at 10 p. m. The initial trip will be made from New York Monday, 25th inst.; from Troy and Albany Tuesday, 26th.

For Particulars Apply
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Pier 32—North River. (Phone Spring 9400)

Freight is now being received.

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PERFECT IN FIT, STYLE, QUALITY, COMFORT AND LONG WEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

MANUF. BY LUCAS & KENNEDY, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

VERMONTERS RISE TO TAFT

New York Society Makes President an Honorary Member.

Vermont, through some of her distinguished sons who live within her borders, laid her demand for appreciation and acknowledgment of her progress last night to those of her sons and daughters who have chosen to dwell in New York. It was the annual dinner of the Vermont Society of this city, at the Hotel Astor, that brought here Governor John A. Mead and Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to speak of the beauty and other advantages of Vermont.

There was only one remark in the course of the evening that seemed like a distant allusion to the political doings of the season. Mr. Prouty said that the young Vermonters who saw in the accumulation of money the only aim of life was welcome to leave the state, because, Mr. Prouty added, he would be an undesirable citizen, "to use the phrase of one who was once a great man himself."

This remark appeared to strike the fancy of the men and women present, especially as a short time before all had risen to drink the health of President Taft and had unanimously voted to make him an honorary member of the Vermont Society.

Henry W. Taft, the President's brother, was seated at the guest table, with Governor Mead, Commissioner Prouty, Charles F. Matthews, president of the society, Robert W. Little, ex-Governor Smith of Vermont and the Rev. Thomas E. Potterton.

RECORD SNOW IN WEST.

Kansas City, Mo., March 23.—Snow records for the year were broken by a storm here to-day and to-night. At dark fifteen inches of snow had fallen, and the local weather forecaster laid five inches more would fall before the storm abated. This storm is general over Northern Missouri, Kansas and in the southern portions of Iowa and Nebraska.

HUSBAND AND WIFE NOT ONE NOW

Boston, March 23.—An act repealing the old Colonial law which prohibited the direct transfer of real estate between husband and wife was signed to-day by Governor Foss. The ancient act was based on the theory that husband and wife were one in the eye of the law.

MAINE DEAD LAID TO REST

Continued from first page.

the bones of the unidentified heroes to-day were consigned to the earth with those whose names were known.

As each coffin was lowered into the earth one of the "Jackies" who bore it remained at the head of the grave with the Star Spangled Union Jack in his hands, its trailing end covering the coffin beneath. As grave after grave received its dead the squadron of silent sentinels increased. Eventually the entire plot was studded with sailors standing bareheaded in the rain.

When the last coffin had been lowered and the flowers, almost knee deep beside the graves, had been arranged, Chaplain Bayard read the Episcopal service for the dead. In his robes of the Church he faced the driving rain and in solemn tones read the ritual.

He was followed by Maurice Simmons, commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, who paid a high tribute to the dead. Three members of the order then came forward and took stations beside the open graves. The first cast a sprig of evergreen on the coffin.

"In behalf of the United Spanish War Veterans," he said, "this evergreen is placed upon this casket, one for all, and is emblematic of the undying love which a country owes to its defenders and the affection that we as comrades feel for their memory."

The second veteran placed on the coffin a white rose, which he said indicated the life hereafter of those who died in defense of the flag.

The third placed a small United States flag beside the other symbols. "Let this flag of our country," he said, "which our comrades faithfully served and defended, remain with the comrades whose mortal remains are included in this casket, one for all, and for all time. When the hands broke into a mournful dirge, which was stilled only when a sharp order rang out, and the firing squad led the walled mass of soldiers and came forward at the double quick. There was a clatter of equipment as the men made ready.

"Fire!" cried the officer in command, and a rattle of musketry broke the solemn stillness of the afternoon. A second and a third volley followed. As the squad fell back to its place in the line a navy bugler, standing beside one of the open graves, sounded "Taps." When the last note had died, the first crashing note of the guns at the fort was heard, and it was repeated twenty times.

Then the President and the multitude returned to the capital through a gray day that fast was nearing night.

MAINE'S PENNANT PRESERVED

Spanish War Veterans in Chicago to Receive It as Sacred Gift.

Chicago, March 23.—The pennant of the old battleship Maine is to have a permanent home in Chicago.

It has been informally presented to the Spanish War Veterans of Chicago by George C. Magos, present owner of the emblem, and will be received with appropriate ceremonies on Memorial Day. It will be placed among the historic relics that adorn the walls of the Relic Hall in the Public Library Building.

Mr. Magos, who was in Key West, Fla., when news of the blowing up of the Maine was received, chartered a yacht and went immediately to Havana in the hope of being of aid to the sailors. For the part he took in the relief work the pennant was presented to him.

Mr. Magos is seriously ill, and he expressed the desire to place the pennant in proper care before his death.

"HONEST JOHN'S" WRECKED

Kelly's Place Attacked by Detectives with Axes.

When "Honest John" Kelly returns to town to-day he will find his resort in first street in sad need of repair. Fifteen men from Commissioner Walcott's office, led by Lieutenant Costigan, rolled up in automobiles at 11 o'clock last night and attacked the doors with axes they had borrowed from a fire house. They smashed in three doors, arrested six employees and carried off a load of gambling apparatus.

Owing to the early hour there was not a patron in the place. The officers made a tremendous noise breaking the doors, and the windows in the upper floors of the hotel Knickerbocker and Albany were filled with interested spectators.

The detectives had warrants made out by Magistrate McAdoo for the usual "John Proprietor," "John Doorman" and "John Dealer," and these gentlemen were identified and arrested. They gave their names and were locked up in the West 34th street station.

CALL STUDENTS ROBBERS

Police Say Two Men Confessed to Long List of Breaks.

MAY RECOVER ALL PROPERTY

Said To Be in Safety Deposit Box—Detective Sewed Up After Making Arrest.

Two medical students, one from the Long Island College and the other from the New York Homoeopathic College, in Manhattan, were arrested in the Bedford section of Brooklyn last night, charged with being implicated in the robberies that for the last nine months have been of almost weekly occurrence.

Detective O'Neill, of the Classen avenue station, noticed two well dressed young men entering several of the apartment houses along Washington avenue, and followed them until he saw one, who later gave his name as Oscar Jacobs, of No. 55 Putnam avenue, enter an apartment house at No. 40 Washington avenue, while his companion stood outside.

The detective entered the house and found Jacobs on the second floor. When asked what he was doing in the house, the young man said he was looking for a Dr. Allen who lived on the top floor. The occupant of the apartment met them in the hallway with a revolver in his hand, and told them they were both crooks, and if they did not leave at once he would shoot. O'Neill then started downstairs, with Jacobs following him.

When about half way down the stairs, according to O'Neill, Jacobs drew a knife from his coat and struck him on the head, knocking him down the stairs. He then attempted to dash by the detective, but O'Neill staggered to his feet, caught the man and took him to the Classen avenue station.

In a suitcase in Jacobs's room they say they found \$300 worth of watches, rings, cigarette cases, chains and all kinds of jewelry. In the mean time two boys went to the Atlantic avenue station with a silver toilet set, which they said they had seen a man answering the description of Jacobs's companion throw away as he was running along St. Andrew's Place.

Tracing the man, Detectives McVea and Donlin later arrested Pierre C. Gibbons, twenty-two years old, of No. 1284 Sterling Place, the son of a salesman. Gibbons is a junior at the Long Island College.

Jacobs is said to have admitted his guilt and implicated Gibbons, who also confessed, according to the police. Dr. Abbott, of the Cumberland Street Hospital, took twelve stitches in O'Neill's head.

The police said little, if any, of the stolen property had been disposed of, having been put away in a safety deposit box.

DIES IN RAILROAD STATION

New Yorker's Wish to Expire at Home Unrealized.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Middletown, N. Y., March 23.—Because he pleaded to be removed to New York, that he might die in his own home, friends of Samuel Greenhouse, of No. 44 West 117th street, that city, took him from the Middletown State Hospital this afternoon. While waiting in the Erie station for a train to New York Mr. Greenhouse died without warning.

He was talking with a friend, when his head fell to one side and he expired immediately. He was taken from the hospital against the advice of physicians. The body was conveyed to New York this evening. Mr. Greenhouse had been connected with the New York Board of Education and had been a playwright.

LAWYER REBUKES POLICE

Assistant Prosecutor Says They Hindered Investigation.

After he had examined several detectives in the Coroner's court yesterday, Theron R. Strong, Assistant District Attorney in charge of the shooting and killing of Walter Carter, a negro, said the police had been of no assistance to him in obtaining evidence against Plitt.

"I cannot rely on the police in this case," said Mr. Strong. "They seem to be doing what they can to hinder us in this investigation."

Detective Thomas A. Thompson testified that he had seen Carter in the hospital and that the negro told him a detective had done the shooting. Plitt, he said, gave the police the information on which they made the raid on the rathskeller in which Carter was shot and the negro regarded Plitt as one of the detectives. Mr. Strong appeared surprised at Thompson's statement.

"Did you ever tell me that before?" he asked.

"I told you when I went down to your office to see you about the case," said Thompson.

"Well," said Mr. Strong, "I certainly have no recollection of it."

Coroner Holtzhauser held Plitt without bail to await the inquest.

SHOT AT HAWK, KILLED HIS SON.

Murphyboro, Ill., March 23.—W. H. Walker, a farmer living near here, shot at a hawk to-day, missed it and killed his son, eight years old.

"The Big Store"

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER & CO.

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. BOTH SIDES OF 61 AVENUE, 157-159 STS. NEW YORK

Hats Trimmed Free

Share Our Profits to the Extent of 5 Per Cent.

By Collecting 2% Green Trading Stamps, Which Are Given Free With Purchases Made Here

We also make it easy for you to open a charge account, and Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co. Bankers, offer excellent banking facilities and allow 4 per cent. per annum on money deposited.

Monday's Big Sales

MAIN BUILDING—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Weaving Apparel, Groceries, Etc.

Brilliant Easter Displays of Spring Goods in Every Department of the Big Store

WOMEN'S SUITS—values up to \$35; at \$16.50 and \$25.

NEW SPRING COATS FOR WOMEN—at \$14.75.

MARVELOUS VALUES IN TRIMMED MILL-LINERY—at \$5 to \$25.

UNTRIMMED AND READY-TO-WEAR HATS—at \$1.25 to \$2.75.

ONE, to \$2.95.

FINE MESH BAGS—values \$1.75 to \$5; at \$1.25.

NEW SPRING STYLES IN "FOOT-MOULD" SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ANNUAL "ODDS AND ENDS SALE" OF TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES—at amazingly low prices.

WOMEN'S SEPARATE SKIRTS—values \$7.50 to \$10.75; at \$4.75.

A REMARKABLE ASSEMBLAGE AND SALE OF DRESS FABRICS—also BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

GREAT VALUES IN WASH GOODS—SPECIAL EVENTS ON BOTH THE MAIN FLOOR AND IN THE BASEMENT.

SMART CLOTHING FOR BOYS at modest prices.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SALE OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, ROBES AND BLOUSES at 1-3 to 1-2 LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE OFFER IN PLAYER-PIANOS.

SPECIAL SALE OF "EPOPO" PETTICOATS—at \$1 to \$5.

INNUMERABLE SPECIALS IN OUR CONSERVATORY.

BEST GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS—INCLUDING A UNIQUE OFFERING OF GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT.

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home"

PUT MONEY IN THE BANK BY BUYING YOUR SUMMER HOME FURNISHINGS—NOW.

If your Summer home is not yet ready to receive your purchases WE WILL HOLD FOR LATER SHIPMENT AND SEND DIRECT TO YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ADDRESS.

We feature for tomorrow, sales in CHINA, UPHOLSTERIES AND DRAPERIES, ROCKERS AND ARM CHAIRS, STANDARD WILTON RUGS and a remarkable array of values in "WEAR-EVER" ALUMINUM WARE.

(For complete details of the above and other important sales for tomorrow, please see today's Herald, World and American.)

\$30,000 to Charity

We give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double 2% Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

The Increasing Cost of Furs

Demands That They Receive the Best of Care When Not in Use.

The Lincoln Safe Deposit Co. has during the past fifteen years demonstrated the advantages of Cold Storage, which protects furs from rot and prolongs the life of the skins. Original Rugs, Tapestries and Curtains are also benefited. Guarantee is given with each deposit.

A Safe Deposit Company Storing Household Furniture is expected to give special care to such goods. Safety guaranteed against fire, theft, and breakage by special wiring arrangement. Sixteen hundred fireproof rooms are filled yearly with the